The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 28.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 26, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 548.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*
S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

T. W. ATKIN, *W. C.*
L. H. SMITH, *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞ Office first door south of the Bank ☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Montmorency Multiflorus,
(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,
Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞ Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

TO THE
MERCHANTS
OF THE
SOUTH & SOUTHWEST.

—:o:—

We, the undersigned, importers and Jobbers in the City of Charleston, in view of the present excited state of the country, deem it proper to bring to the notice of the interior Merchants the claims we have to their patronage and custom. The majority of us have been long established in business, and from our experience are well acquainted with the wants of this section of country. All of us hold sentiments in common on the agitating question of the day—slavery; and all of us desire, as far as practicable, to become commercially independent of the North. We have no desire to underate the energy and enterprise of the Merchants of Northern cities, but we claim to be able to supply goods in our respective lines, on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. We have facilities for obtaining goods from Europe not surpassed by any and our importations from abroad are very large, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, circulated by those who have no knowledge of what they affirm, or whose interest prompts them to mislead.

American goods we obtain from the manufacturers on as favorable terms as any Jobbing Merchants of the Northern cities. Why then should we not be able to sell on as favorable terms as others?

We are able and determined to do so, and all we ask of you is, to try this market, lay aside the prejudice—for it is only a prejudice—that your customers prefer goods from New York to those from Charleston, and build up and encourage your own Seaports and your own Merchants. If we cannot do what we profess, you will be subjected to very little inconvenience, for opportunities of leaving by railway or steamer are offered every twelve hours.

Our Stocks will be complete by 1st February next, and it remains to be seen how many of those who have heretofore purchased all their goods in northern cities will give Charleston a trial this Spring.

Charleston, S. C., December 12th, 1859.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS.

McGILLILANDS, HOWELL & CO.; HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.; JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO.; CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.; JOHN G. MILNOR & CO; KERRISON & LEIDING; CHAMBERLAIN, MILLER & CO.; J. S. & L. BOWIE & CO; ROBERT ADGER & CO.; NAYLER, SMITH & CO.; CADOW, McKENZIE & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF PLANTATION GOODS.

ANDREW McDOWALL; RAVENEL, HUGER & MILLIKEN.

HARDWARE.

COURTNEY & TRENENT; HYDE, GREGG & DAY; GRAVELEY & PRINGLE; WILMANS & PRICE; H. F. STROHECKER; J. E. ADGER & CO.

SHOES.

E. B. STODDARD & CO; FORCE & MITCHELL; HASELTINE & WALTON; D. F. FLEMING & CO.; DUNHAM, TAFT & CO.; R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

CLOTHING.

WALDRON, EGLESTON & CO.; EDWIN BATES & CO.; COHEN, WILLIS & CO.; MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO.; PIERSON, SMITH & CO.

GROCERIES.

S. S. FARRAR, BROS. & CO.; LANNEAU & WHILDEN; J. A. BURCKMYER; GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.; T. J. & C. H. MOISE; FARNUM & BOTTERER.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

BROWN & PALMA; WEBB & SAGE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.; JOHN ASHHURST; RUFF & DOWIE; NELSON CARTER.

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

BOWEN, FOSTER & CO.; THAYER, DEWING & CO.; ALBERT LENGNICK; MARSHALL & BURGE; J. & W. KNOX.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

HORSEY, AUTEN & CO.; D. R. WILLIAMS & CO.; F. D. FANNING.

SADDLES & SADDLERY HARDWARE.

JENNINGS, TOMLINSON & CO.; HASTIE, CALHOUN & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

McCARTER & DAWSON; A. CARTER; S. B. JONES, Agent Methodist Book Concern.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW CURTAINS.

LAMBERTS & HOWELL; JAS. G. BAILIE.

PAPER COMMISSION DEALER.

JOSEPH WALKER.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

CHAFEE, ST. AMAND & CROFT.

December 29, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

Death---the King.

Suggested by "Storm—the King."

BY WM. M. MARTIN.

I am Death—the King!
And my minions are
Fever and famine
And cruel war;
And my stern commands
They haste to perform
With willing hands,
For I'm Death—the King!

I am Death—the King!
No tribute I pay,
Monarch and chieftains
They own my sway;
And before my might
Footmen and horsemen
Cower in fright;
For I'm Death—the King!

I am Death—the King!
Amid crumbling stones
I have fixed my court,
And mould'ring bones
Where the batt'ning worms
Make a royal feast
On noble forms;
For I'm Death—the King!

I am Death—the King!
No sorrow have I,
For the tears I bring
To the mourner's eye;
From the mother's arm,
I will snatch her child,
And blast its charms;
For I'm Death—the King!

I am Death—the King!
My brother is Sleep,
Who comes as a friend
To those who weep;
And he dries the tears
Which I cause to flow,
And soothes all care;
I am Death—the King!

I am Death—the King!
With my red right hand
I open the door
To a better land,
Where my powers fail;
For before God's light
Proud Death must quail,
Even Death—the King!

A Nigger Duel.

The Petersburg Express gives the following amusing account of a duel that occurred between two colored *gentlemen* near that city during the Christmas holidays:

The Christmas holidays afford the best of opportunities for the colored population to go their length in enjoyments of their peculiar kinds. By no means insignificant among these is the enjoyment of courting and gallivanting their dusky sweethearts about town. Out of one of these affairs of love, the other grew an affair of honor, which is thus related to us by one who learned the whole story from one of the "principals."

They took their stands on the west side of the creek below the Old Dominion Mills.—One of the seconds suddenly noticed that the sunshine "foo de clouds" set his principal a winking and a rolling of his eyes, and he immediately put an objection:

"I say, nigger, I put by weto on dat posishun. It's agin de rules ob all de codes of honor I ebber seed. De refrection ob de sun makes my principles rool him eye too much."

"Wy, wy—look here, didn't we chuck up a cent for choice ob de ground, and didn't I get it?"

"Sartin, I knows you did: but den far play's a joke, and I'se no notion ob seeing my friend composed on, and lose all de wantage."

"Well nigger, I'se no notion too; I'se jest as good a right as you is, and I insists on settin' de matter jest as we is."

At this juncture a friendly cloud mingled in with the curtains of vapor already gathered around the sun, and settled the matter at once. The two principals again took their positions, and all preliminaries being settled, each one took his pistol, ready cocked, from his second. Both manifested considerable spunk, although a blueish paleness spread over their black cheeks. The second who was to give the fatal order now took his stand and in a "bully voice" began:

"Gentlemen, your time am cum." Both nodded and commenced shuddering.

"Is you ready! Fiah! one two free."

Bang, pop, went both pistols at once, one ball raising the dirt in the middle of the road, while the other took a "slantindickular" direction and scraped the wool off the top of the head of the "second" who had given the word.

It was now thought time to settle the matter, and the challenged party approached his antagonist and said: "Nigger, is you satisfied?" "I is," was the reply. "So is I," said the first, "and de next time you catch dis chile gibitin' hiss ff dis way you'll had to fotch him." "Dem's my sentiments edzactly," retorted the other; "when your on-mortal instrument of def exploded, I thought I was a goner. Gosh aint I glad der aint no blood spilt!"

They shook hands and came back to the city, the "wounded" second being the only one in the party who did'nt look happy.—He lost no blood but couldn't bear the idea of losing his top-knot, and about four years' growth from the fright occasioned by the accident.

A cotemporary who says he knows another cotemporary who says he knows a youth, who every time he wishes to get a glimpse at his sweetheart, has to holler fire under her window. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her head out of the mindow, and exclaims:

"Where?"

He poetically slaps himself on the bosom, and exclaims:

"Here, my Hengelina!"

The man that run the fork of a road into his eye has since died.

Railroad Accident---Thrilling Scene and Wonderful Escape.

We have already briefly mentioned that one o'clock on Thursday morning last an accident happened to a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, beyond Enon, by which several passengers were injured, but fortunately none killed. The widow of the late Senator Linn, of Mo., and daughter; Judge Delafield, of Memphis, and a dozen others, who were in the sleeping car, were thrown down an embankment of 30 feet, the car turning over several times, once over a stake and rider fence. It took fire and burned up. A passenger furnishes the Pittsburg Chronicle with the following account of the accident:

After stating that the accident was occasioned by a broken rail, and that the locomotive and baggage car passed over safely, he says: "The passenger car first meets the obstruction, and is thrown off the track. With its load of human life, it is hurled over and over down a steep embankment on an adjacent fence. Its inmates scrambled out—the fallen stoves set it on fire, and abandoned to its fate, it is a beacon light to what follows. Its flames throw over the ice and snow a lurid glare. The car was consumed, and the fence itself is in flames; but in God's Providence, not a single life was lost, and, save a few bruises only, the passengers escaped uninjured. The sleeping car, last on train, was, by a severe wrench, severed from the passenger car. Carried on with terrible velocity, it struck the sleepers on which the track is laid. It wavered a moment or two, and suddenly leaning over, its impulses carried it forward onward and onward, and over the precipice. Down the precipice it turned; leap after leap it took; crush after crush came broken glass, like rain among its occupants, until jumping over the fence, the car stopped with all its inmates, sixty feet from the fence, within a field. Crash was only succeeded by terror. "Help!" was cried, but who was there to help? Those who had escaped the burning car a short distance in front, had gone on to the shelter of the baggage car, still on the track, with a very few exceptions. One of them—not to be invidious—was Mr. George, of Cincinnati. He, and some others not known, returned to assist the terrified passengers.

Picture to your mind's eye the sleeping car—fallen on its side, at that moment—all prostrated! The lamps extinguished, the smoke of the overthrown stoves filling and stifling the car, adding to its gloom the distraction and danger. The cry of fire was raised, and followed by the most terrible confusion in the midst of which a lady was heard to cry, "Help! my mother will be burned!" The car was now filled with smoke, while all around was so dark that nothing whatever could be distinguished. The passengers knew not where they were, or the extent of their danger. At length the door was found, and a general rush for the open air was made. Some few, however, remained behind and assisted in rescuing the lady before referred to, and her noble and courageous daughter, from their perilous position.

In the meantime other cries for assistance were heard. A young lad, named Eugene Service, only twelve years old, traveling with his widowed mother, finds her under the heated stove badly injured, and threatened with immediate death. Calmly, but promptly, he drew his coat sleeve over his hand, and, raising the fallen stove, rescued his frightened parent from death. Well may she be proud of that boy. She was helped out of the car, badly burned, and her teeth knocked out. Another young lady was carried out with her collar bone broken.—A mattress was spread upon the snow, on which she was laid, and was protected from the then extreme cold by coverlets haistly thrown out of the car. A gentleman of Springfield, Illinois, S. S. Whitehurst, Esq., was among the most active in doing good. He was everywhere, helping every one.—When the excitement subsided; he found himself with a dislocated shoulder, and otherwise severely injured, and other passengers also suffered much. The lady whose collar bone was broken was a Miss Lonsdale, an actress. No one was killed. I need only add that the injured lady, first spoken of, was the respected widow of Senator Linn, of Missouri, and that noble hearted girl, her daughter, Mary L. Barr.

SUNDRY USEFUL RECEIPTS.—A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore old crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Oat straw is the best for filling beds. It should be changed once a year.

If you are buying a carpet for durability choose small figures.

A piece of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put in the holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel of water will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it.

It is better to love a person you cannot marry, than marry a person you cannot love. This is a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue to preach "until the last syllable of recorded time."

Northern School Books.

It is time that we were rid of Yankee school books. Ever since Morse published his Geography, in which there were flings at the institutions of the South, the school books of the North which have flooded the South—in fact, we have had no other school books—have been filled with Abolitionism, and if not with the outrightness of Longfellow's anti slavery cant, the books nevertheless, squinted that way, and had the taint of Northern fanaticism in them. Now that our students of medicine have come home to stand by home institutions—it is time that home institutions stood by them. We are not saying that medical students should not use the books best calculated to teach them their duties—medical books do not interfere with the slavery question—but we do say the books in which they are taught to read, and from which they derive their first impressions, should be sound, conservative and constitutional. There is a treason to the South in many of these Northern school books. And they have made us very squamish until lately in proclaiming the moral right of slavery.

Mr. O'Conner, a Northern man, has spoken out as strongly and as truly for the institution of slavery as Senator Hammond himself in his most able exposition on the subject. We have been too much in the habit of apologizing for slavery, where we should have justified it as it is justified in Paul's most beautiful letter to Philemon, as well as in the Old Testament. It is these insinuations, nay, assertions, of the moral wrong of slavery which our youths read in these Northern school books which give an early bias to their impressions—impressions upon which they do not reason, and the result is, that when many of them come to their second childhood in their last wills and testaments, they liberate their slaves and fill the country with a miserable set of free negroes.

We must stop the Northern inundation of school books. Have we not Southern men capable of compiling them? Have we not a Southern literature from which much of the compilement might be made? How many beautiful things, just fit for such books, have Wirt, and Legare and Grimke and others written, to say nothing of the political speeches of our Southern and Western orators of the slave States, whose names and eloquence are true to the Constitution, and are able expositors of it! Halleck said, of a certain class of school-book makers and Abolition preachers:

"They are gallant and Godly, and making love a teaching;
And gaining, by what they call hook and crook,
A decent living. The Virginians look
Upon them wi as favorable eyes
As Gabriel o dead in Paradise."

Good reason have we. But Halleck says these are but New England's "out-casts;" but why should they come to us? "Words are things," said Mirabeau—and sometimes they are very potent things in the influence of young minds, and sometimes they are fatal things, as Mr. Seward will find in the utterance of his "irrepressible conflict" sentiment, and in his endorsement of Helper's "impending crisis."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Slavery Agitation---Who are Responsible for It?

We make the following extract from the late speech of Mr. Pryor, in the House of Representatives:

"In support of the general imputation of blame on the Democracy for the non-organization of Congress, the member from Pennsylvania brings forward the particular statement that we are responsible for the introduction of the slavery issue in this controversy. The untruth of the allegation is manifest through the veil of sophistical reasoning employed to conceal it. In the sense that he raises a wanton and indecent clamor who cries fire, when he detects the torch of the incendiary; in the sense that he is guilty of a breach of the peace who repels the assault of a robber—in that sense, and in that sense only, are we responsible for the agitation of the slavery issue in this debate. The nomination of Sherman for the Speakership was, in itself, a proclamation of war, and gave the signal of hostilities. In presenting a man who besides his general concurrence in the schemes of the anti slavery party, is obnoxious to the special objection of complicity in a most mischievous and treasonable publication; a man who has endorsed a proposition to treat the slaveholders as Pariahs, and to deny them the courtesies of social intercourse, and the amenities of human fellowship—the nomination of such a man, I say, to preside over the deliberations of this House, and to determine its legislation, was the provocative cause of the discussion which the member and his associates now pretend to deplore.—They apply the spark, and then affect astonishment at the explosion. It is a way they have, not to recognize the relation between cause and effect, and, while busy in putting agencies into operation, to disclaim responsibility for the logical result. So after sowing the country broadcast with their dragons'-teeth publications of violence and sedition, they are amazed at the irruption of armed men at Harper's Ferry. The country will as readily determine who are responsible for the introduction of the slavery issue in this controversy as who are responsible for the obstruction to the organization of the House. If you do not desire the agitation of the slavery question, why did you nominate a man whose mere candidacy is an affront to Southern feeling, and a challenge to Southern resistance. If you do not intend to oppose an impediment to the organization of Congress, why attempt to saddle us with a Speaker, whose election we are bound in honor to oppose by all expedients and to the last extremity."

Hate Not.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts towards any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman played false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your utmost confidence, your warmest love has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country?"—All who ill treat you now will be more sorry for it then than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief can be.

Do not commit the folly of hating, of feeling revengful toward the frail beings for whom, if you are a true child of God, your soul is yet to yearn in agonizing pity, or to burn with quenchless love.

A little while, and all misunderstandings, differences, and heart burnings, are to be over forever; and how you will regret that you had an unkind thought of any human being.

When one, who is your enemy, or worse, your ungenerous and untractable foe, refuses to favor you, or makes a thrust at your interest or your feelings, if you feel the motions of that revengeful tiger that has his lair in every heart; if he lift himself up and shake his fierce head and say: "Beware! I have it in my power to bring to terms, or at least, surely to punish you," hold that tiger down. He is a child of the devil, and his business is to tease you, and to drive you to rend and destroy. Listen not to him, but look upon the one he asks for his victim, and say: "He is but dust and ashes as I am. His heart has its own burdens and sorrows, though his eyes have the hard and steely light, and though their glances are cold as ice when they turn to me, yet they have wept tears of anguish, and they will weep again before they close forever. He will have enough to bear; let me not torment him. When we stand in the judgment before God, if his doom is to go into banishment, how thankful shall I be that I forgave the wrong he did me, or that I did not add a feather to the trouble of his life; and if he and I are welcomed to the Holy City, surely, then, I shall rejoice that I avenged not myself against him. It may be hard now to love when I am not loved, it may be a struggle freely to forgive, but it is not worth while to do aught else; for the dying should never contend with the dying, nor be anything but patient and pitiful with each other. And verily, we are all worms together, and soon we shall be hidden together in the earth."

A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain; a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and our play will be "played out," and the injurer and the injured will be led away, and ere long forgotten. It is not worth while to hate each other.—*New York Evangelist.*

MORE FRUITS OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—The Patersburg Express, of yesterday, says:

A number of young women—some eight or ten—arrived in this city, yesterday morning, from New York, and dividing into parties of four or five each, proceeded South and West, in search of employment. They were some of the victims of abolitionism—poor women, depending solely upon the work of their hands for bread—whose lips, perhaps, never uttered a word against any section of their country, and whose hearts never cherished a thought except for the welfare and love of all. This is a painful commentary, and is written as with fire upon the tracks of Northern fanaticism.

Night brings out stars, as sorrow shows us truth; we can never see the stars till we can see little or naught else—and thus it is with truth.

There are minds which adorn and enrich all they touch, which can learn wisdom from a flower, piety from a blade of grass, can find "sermons" in stones and good in every way.

An editor, in an address before a Literary Association in Toronto, Canada, said: "Experience teaches us, that it requires a hundred years to form an oak, half a century to form a good lawyer, a quarter of a century to make a general, and three generations to become a gentleman."

OUGHT TO KNOW.—Hinton R. Helper has the following in his "Impending Crisis:"—"We believe that *thieves* are, as a general rule, less amenable to moral law than slaveholders." The man who stole $800 from his employer ought to know something about the feelings of thieves.

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven!" said a fidgety spinster to her maid of all work.

"Why," said the girl, "the candles fell into some water, and I put them in the oven to dry."

A bill is before the Minnesota Legislature, the object of which is to prevent the immigration and settlement of free negroes in that State.

An Irishman once called into a store and wanted to get an empty barrel of flour to make a hog pen for his dog.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking both of an army's wings is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

Never assail the dead. Who, that has the least regard for himself, wishes an encounter with a ghost?

The Lawrance Calamity.

We give below fuller and later details of the fearful catastrophe at Lawrance, Massachusetts. These particulars are of painful interest, and confirm all the announcements previously made as to the terrible character of the disaster and the frightful destruction of life by which it was accompanied. The most vivid imagination can picture nothing more shocking than the sudden fall of the building upon the hundreds of unsuspecting operatives, the shrieks and cries of the crushed and wounded men and women, and the rapid advance of the flames which drove away the deliverers and left them in the lingering tortures of the most painful death. All the circumstances point to the insecure construction of the building as the cause of the appalling disaster.

LAWRANCE, Jan. 11—12, A. M.

Last night was a night of the most unparalleled excitement, and but few of the citizens of the village slept in the least. All were busy working at the ruins—men, women and children doing their utmost to rescue the dead bodies of their friends from the ruins, or releiving the sufferings of those who were buried beneath the pile of rubbish.

The first frightful crash, coming suddenly, just as the gloom of night was gathering around the immense mass of broken and heavy material, enveloped so many human beings; the number killed in the violent concussion; the still greater number, probably wounded and inextricably entangled or covered in the ruins beyond the possibility of extricating themselves, must enlist the sympathy of every heart.

This must, for the moment, have amazed and almost paralyzed those around, seeming to them like a horrible dream, and impossible to be realized.

Then, came too, what must have been anticipated by discerning observers—the taking fire of this great mass of pitch pine timber, and planks, and other dry inflamable material, resting upon piles of brick and crushed machinery, leaving it in a position to burn most rapidly, and forcing the thousands of people laboring to extricate the sufferers, to flee for their lives from the raging fiery furnace.

All this is most heart sickening to think upon. The confusion, the agony, the excitement, the glare of the flames at midnight, and the efforts to stay them may be easily imagined; but the most tragic description would fall far short of the actual reality.

Such a scene of horror can only have been paralleled in the sack of some city taken by assault, and given over to destruction and the ravages of an infuriated soldiary, or by the devastation of some violent earthquake, and even then within so limited a space, could never occur a tithe of horrors concentrated within and around the walls of this great altar of Moloch, for whose abominations either ignorance or avarice in some quarter must be looked to as responsible.

It is evident that the construction of the building must have been faulty in the extreme, and it seems hardly possible that its condition can have been probably observed for a long time, in months and years back, or some warning would have been found of the danger.

The Pemberton Mill was built some seven years since, and the principal owners at that time were J. A. Lowell, F. S. Lowell, S. R. Putnam, and Lawrance, Stone and Company.

The main building was in the form of a paralleogram, and immediately adjacent to the storehouses of the Washington Mills.—It was built of brick, five stories high, and has always been considered one of the finest mills in Lawrance. It had a flat roof, like the Pacific Mills, with an ornate covering.—The exterior was of handsome appearance. with very large windows extending through two stories.

The spinning rooms were highly studed, long and narrow, without partitions, and crowded with looms. It is supposed the strength of the mill has been severely tried by the recent introduction of heavy fancy looms.

It was originally intended that the mill should cost $150,000 to $200,000, but the plans were enlarged, until finally the total cost was fully $800,000. There was in the outset trouble with the foundation, as quick sands are common on the banks of the river at that place, and this may have tended gradually to undermine the building.

There is considerable insurance on the property destroyed, but whether the policies will hold good except for the loss by the fire after the building fell, is for the future to determine.

Nearly all employment is suspended here to-day, except that of attending to the wants of the wounded, preparing for burial the dead already found, or searching for further victims in the vast smouldering heap of ruin which now covers the cite where stood the Pemberton Mill.

The streets are thronged with citizens and strangers, and crowds of persons surround the ruins and besiege the doors of the City Hall, to learn the fate of friends, or examine the bodies brought out for recognition. At the Hall, about twenty of the wounded lie on the floor, and are attended by their relatives.

These unfortunates present a most pitiable spectacle. Many of them, however, between life and death, and are so badly bruised by the falling mass, or blistered by the flames, that recognition is very difficult; others escaped with unmutilated features and less serious bruises. All who retain consciousness exhibit remarkable fortitude in their distress, and but few expressions of pain are heard among the helpless victims.

In a room adjoining the large hall seventeen dead bodies lie stretched upon the floor. Their livid, blackened and blistered faces present a spectre of unutterable horror.—The hospital of Scutari nor the bloody field of Solferino could have exibited a more frightful scene. Bending over several of the lifeless forms were their female relatives, bemoaning their loss with a long wailing which melted the stoutest hearts.

The view at the City Hall is but one instance of the many scenes of suffering and death. At the boarding houses and other homes of the operatives, the sad spectacle is repeated.

Before the fire broke out among the ruins, voices of many persons were heard, who were apparently confined in open spaces formed by the material of the building as it fell, and who appeared to be not much injured. The progress of the conflagration soon brought these imprisoned victims to a most terrible death.

The citizens of Lawrance, as well as the officers of the city, have been untiring in their labors since the accident in behalf of the suffering and bereaved. Aid from the surrounding towns is also at hand, and the victims of the catastrophe are receiving all the help which mortal power can bestow.

When the disaster occurred, nearly all the mills were immediately stopped. The Pacific Mills, however, were kept running until the usual hour for closing, in consequence, it is said, of the absence of the chief overseer, as no one was present who had authority to order the stopping of the engines; and thus the operatives were kept for some time in painful suspense.

THE SCENE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The Pemberton Mill, where the accident occurred, is situated on the right side of Canal street, near the lower end, on the opposite side of the canal. It is five stories high, two hundred and eighty feet long by seventy feet wide, with an L forty-five feet square on the west side. It can run 2,700 spindles, and nine hundred and sixty operatives were employed. It was not very thoroughly constructed, according to the statements of builders, architects and others, who say that they had no confidence in the durability of the structure.

A tall column on the south side and a similar one opposite and near the canal, with a small portion of one end of the building, were standing and trembling as if about to fall. Engines were about the ruins, throwing water into the smoking and burning rubbish, and thousands of people were crowding the vicinity. The canal had been bridged with rafts of boards thrown on the cracking ice.

Two long lines of boarding houses, now so suddenly deserted, were situated on the opposite side of the cana', in front of the mill, and the operatives were obliged to cross a narrow bridge in going and returning from work. The operatives were mostly girls; a great many of them were of Scotch origin, and were regarded as the most skillful and faithful operatives in Lawrence.

EXTRACTION OF THE BODIES.

The news of the disaster went like an electric shock over the city, and people commenced running to the spot. The Washington Mills, near by, were entirely deserted, and others in the city poured forth in excited throngs. Those on the street rushed to the place, stores were deserted, houses left unprotected, and almost the whole population gathered around the spot.

Those who could work plied hands and tools briskly, all with heavy hearts, and spirits saddened by the frantic cries of some for help, the groans of the dying, and the disfigured corpses of those who had been killed.

As the bodies of the wounded, dead and dying were taken out, those which were recognized were delivered to their friends, and such as were not recognized were taken to the City Hall. In this way as many as could find room upon the pile labored unremittingly for hours.

BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE.

About nine o'clock, a fire broke out from the engine room at the south end of the building and soon spread over the whole ruin.—The scene was now heart sickening, according to every description. Conscious of the tortuous death which awaited the unfortunates whose sufferings had not been ended by death, the bystanders were unable to afford them any relief.

A few more bodies were got out, but only a few, after the flames had begun to rage.—The groans of the sufferers caused indiscribable anguish in the hearts of all around, and to them were added the frantic appeals of some who knew they were gazing on the funeral pile of relatives and friends, to whom no succor was possible.

An alarm was sounded, the firemen promptly manned the machines, and made every effort to extinguish the flames. But copious streams of water dashing over the hidden ruins could only prolong the miseries of those beneath. Though confined within solid brick walls, assistance had nearly reached them when the fire broke out.

In one case one of those persons was helped to a glass of water by the parties who were endeavoring to extricate them. She said that near her, separated only by single beams, were six men uninjured. Alas! they were all consumed in the flames, which spread with great rapidity. How many were thus burned there is no data for estimating. A person who was at the fire from the beginning, became cognizant of three parties of individuals—from four to six in number—who thus perished.

The vicinity of the mills looks very much like a vast charnel house, as litters having on them corpses, are constantly passing through the streets in that quarter.

THE SCENE AT THE CITY HALL.

The hall of the city government building was used as a hospital for such of the wounded as it was deemed necessary to convey hither. Matresses lined the hall on three of its sides, and on them were stretched mangled bodies, and others not dangerously injured, but suffering from painful wounds.

Kind-hearted physicians ministered unceasingly to them, and some, whose years of practice might have excused from sensitiveness to the suffering of others, performed their offices with tearful eyes, compassionate countenances, and all the gentleness of sympathetic natures.

On one pallet lay a little girl, with a beautiful pale countenance, knit with the suffering she could not conceal, yet unmurmuring. She was watched over by a weeping friend, apparently her father, and my heart was rejoiced at the announcement by the physician that she was not dangerously, though severely wounded.

Still further on a pallet, was a young woman groaning with pain, from several broken bones, internal injuries and a bruised head. Half a dozen disconsolate friends were about her weeping, for the physician had said she must die.

Near the platform was a poor German, suffering excruciating pain. He could not talk English, and no one from the "fatherland" had found him. His case, too, it is feared, is hopeless.

On the opposite side are three girls—all young and beautiful, but with the cold hand of death already on them.

Many others were there who alone would excite the sympathy of those who saw them. A large room on the corner of the hall had been set apart as a depositary for the bodies of the dead, and this was literally covered with mangled corpses. Young men, and those past the meridian of life, women and youg girls, lay there—a ghastly sight to behold.

They lay as they had been recovered from the ruins—some covered with blood, and others completely disfigured. Another room below also contained a number of bodies, and others were removed as their friends claimed them.

A committee of twenty five are canvassing the boarding houses of the city to ascertain the number and the names of all who are missing. At the latest accounts dead bodies were continually taken from the smoking ruins.

Previous to the fire, two sisters were together and comparatively unhurt. They would have been rescued. Hearing the roar of the flames they exclaimed, "Oh God! we have got to die."

Another woman shrieked out piteously that the fire was burning her hair, but the flames soon after silenced her.

It has already been stated previously, that one man cut his throat lest he should be burned alive. Mr. Branch told his friends who were digging for him, that he should resort to the same means to escape the tortures of the fire. He was persuaded to desist, and fortunately was rescued.

The awful death of which some died by the fire was fearfully attested by their blacked and blackened forms when taken out—not in anything like those of human beings.

Further Catastrophies.

Has it not been frequently noticed that when one great catastrophe takes place, others on a smaller scale are sure to follow?—Scarcely has the horror elcited by the appalling casuaty at Lawrance, Massachusetts, been calmed, before the Memphis journals reach us, conveying the intelligence of fresh and similar disasters. From the Argus of Friday evening last, we clip the following:

About seven o'clock this morning a portion of the extensive slave mart of Messrs. Forrest, Jones & Co., on Adams street, fell with a terrible crash. Six negro men, who were in the building at the time of the occurrence, were buried beneath the huge pile of rubbish. In a few moments sixty or seventy persons commenced removing the dead and wounded from the shapeless pile, and by eleven o'clock the work was accomplished. It was at first thought that fourteen or fifteen negroes had been caught by the falling building, but a subsequent examination showed that but six were missing. Two of these were taken out dead, and horribly mangled, and the other four very badly wounded.—One or two of the latter, have received injuries which will prove fatal.

None of the negroes killed and wounded, we learn, belonged to the proprietors, but were on sale and owned by some residents.

The fallen building is of brick, and was erected during the past summer. The heavy rains with which this vicinity has been visited the past few days, had proved too much for that portion of the building, and were undoubtedly the cause of the accident, as there has been no violent wind storm. The loss to the building will not exceed three thousand dollars.

Scarcely an hour had elapsed when the new printing establishment of the "Appeal" fell in, as will be seen by the following clipped from the same paper:

The new printing establishment of the Appeal, on the corner of Union street and Center alley, yielded to the effects of the wet weather, and the walls fell in about eight o'clock this morning. The building was nearly ready for occupancy, and already had the new press and engine been erected. By the falling of the walls the engine, press and boilers were injured to a considerable extent. The building was worth about three thousand dollars, and is a total loss. The entire loss to the proprietors will not fall far short of $5,000.

Two workmen were in the building at the time of the accident, but fortunately escaped with no other injuries than a few slight bruises.

A SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.—The protracted and unsuccessful effort of the House of Representatives to organize, at a time, too, when there is danger of one department of the Government absolutely coming to a dead lock, for the want of the necessary appropriations to support it, has suggested the question to the minds of many, whether some radical change in the mode of appointing the Speaker is not required.

It has been suggested, as a proper remedy for the growing abuse of a failure to organize, that the Constitution be so amended as to create the office of a second Vice President, elective by the people, and whose duty it shall be to preside over the popular branch of Congress.

SERIOUS FRACAS.—We regret to learn that there was an encounter between some of the citizens of Brooks County and a portion of Robinson & Lake's Circus Company, at Quitman, in which several persons were shot, and one of the latter is expected to die.—We have not heard the particulars of the disturbance, or how it originated.—*Thomasvill, (Ga.) Reporter, 14th.*

RAILROADS IN OHIO.—The total length of railroads in Ohio is four thousand and eighty four miles, of which three thousand and eighty miles are completed, at a cost for road and equipment of one hundred and eighty-eight millions dollars.

CIRCULATING HELPER'S BOOK.—Jesse Wheeler, formerly surveyor of Guilford County, North Carolina, has been arrested, charged with circulating six copies of Helper's Impending Crisis. Several persons have been arrested in Randolph County, North Carolina, on a similar charge.

[FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER.]

Agricultural Societies and the West.

In accordance with a statute of the North Carolina Legislature, the organization of Agricultural Societies in the different counties in the State, is encouraged by the contribution from the Public Treasury, of the sum of Fifty dollars, to be paid whenever the organization of such a society, properly certified, shall be made known to the Treasurer.

This is all right enough—indeed it is liberal, on the part of the State—but practical experience has demonstrated beyond doubt, that the counties west of the Ridge cannot organize such a society and keep it up, in the manner it should be done. We are too far from a market, (we have no railroad facilities) for our articles of produce to demand a price sufficiently inducive to our farmers, to arouse a proper spirit of emulation among them, in their cultivation and productions.

Our object in addressing this communication to your readers "beyond the Ridge," is—that we may consult together, and if possible, suggest some more efficient plan for Agricultural Societies, in our end of the State. It is well known that our agricultural productions, beyond mere home consumption, are few; and that with the exception of live stock—a few mules, horses, and cattle—our farmers rarely produce any thing for transportation. Why is this? Simply because, as we before remarked, it is too far to a market, to attempt to convey away what otherwise might be our surplus produce, in a wagon.

With the means of transportation, we propose at present having nothing to do, leaving that subject to future legislation; but in this article we design discussing the best means of promoting our agricultural interests, by holding annual fairs. In the eight counties on this side the mountains, there are at present—(and never have been more) but two regularly organized Agricultural Societies. Now these counties comprise a considerable extent of territory, embraced in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, and Yancey. Some of these counties have been proven to be the best corn producing counties in the State, according to size and the amount of effective force employed in the cultivation of that article; while all of them are regarded as far superior to *any* or *all* other portions of the State as a grazing country—adaptable to the production and growth of Stock. These counties form a sort of united sister-hood, inasmuch as they have, in the matter of internal improvements, been rather cut loose from other portions of the State, and emphatically left to *shift* for themselves.

Now these eight counties have a right to demand from the Public Treasurer—(after raising the proper amounts within their own limits,) the sum of $50 per year for the organization of Societies. This opportunity has passed hitherto unembraced in all but Buncombe and Henderson. These two counties have endeavored to sustain their societies, but they have found it almost a failure, because the premiums are so small, as to scarcely invite competition for them. Indeed, it does not pay a farmer for his day's labor, for driving his stock, and hauling his produce to exhibition; and the consequence has been, that farmers who live any distance from the place of exhibition, pay little or no attention to the matter; and others, who live near, and to whom it is but little trouble to exhibit, come in and take *all* the premiums. Then the cry is heard at once, "*partiality, partiality!*" And these counties have almost come to the conclusion to abandon the enterprise altogether.

Now the question arises, How shall we remedy this! How shall we maintain fixed and interesting exhibitions?

This is what we propose to discuss in *our* Planter; but for fear that we weary the patience of your readers, we will reserve our opinion for the next issue.

REFORM.

Mail Robber Arrested.

Our citizens were surprised on Saturday last by hearing that William M. McMahan, post master at Lavinda, nine miles from Greenville Court House, on the route to Laurens Court House, had been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. The accused was brought to this place, and underwent a preliminary examination before H. Lee Thurston, Esq., United States Commissioner, and was committed to jail in default of bail, which was held at thirteen thousand dollars.

It appears that sundry packages of stamps and envelops were placed in the mail by Mr. T. P. Shallcross, a special agent of the Post Office Department, intended for different offices in the Southern part of Greenville District. He followed the mail from this place, and upon examining the same after it had been opened by Mr. McMahan, discovered that the packages were missing.—He immediately returned to Greenville and procured a warrant for his arrest. Upon his examination, it appeared from the testimony of several merchants in this place, that he had been paying accounts with postage stamps at different times for the past two years. Up to his arrest, Mr. McMahan has sustained a good character, and this occurrence has greatly surprised all who knew him. He was a man of considerable property—well to do in the world—but no family. —*Greenville, (S. C.) Enterprise.*

FRONTIER PROTECTION.—The Legislature of Texas has passed "An Act for the protection of the frontier" from the Indian tribes who inhabit the unsettled portions of the States and adjacent districts. These Indians have, during the last three years, been extremely troublesome to the Texans. By the new act, the Governor of the State is authorized to organize as large a mounted regiment as he should think necessary for the protection of the frontier. The officers will receive salaries varying from one hundred and eighty to sixty dollars per month, according to their rank, and the privates will be paid twenty-gve dollars a month. This force is to be employed in ranging and scouting the frontier, from the Rio Grande to the Red River, and will be under the general direction of the Governor, who is also invested with the power of disbanding them whenever he thinks their services are no longer requisite.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

JAS. A. PATTON

HAS Just Received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats & Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Drugs,
Groceries,
Hardware,
&c., &c., &c.

He requests his friends to give him a call.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,

at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,

Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND

JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

WINSLOW SMITH,
Of Asheville, N. C.,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE,
27 Chambers Street,
(Store lately occupied by Duryee, Jaques & Co.)
NEW YORK.

October 20, 1859. tf

E. S. WALTON of N. C.
WITH
GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,
BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, | JOHN H. COLE,
WM. E. COCKE, JR., | HENRY P. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
80 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at ASTON'S.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shown in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

TO RENT.

THAT large and commodious Public House in the town of Asheville, known as

"GUDGER'S HOTEL."

On the 1st day of January, 1860, the above named property, with all the out-houses connected therewith, will be offered for rent. The advantages which this hotel has in point of location, and the liberal patronage it has hitherto commanded, should be a sufficient recommendation to those who may be desirous of entering upon the business of Hotel keeping. A rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable business.

The Hotel will be kept open by Mrs. Gudger, widow of the late proprietor, till the close of the present year, who, with good assistants, will use every exertion to accommodate those who may stop at her house.

Any person wishing to rent the above named property, will please call on Messrs.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 27, '59. tf

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been knowu to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE Asheville News Office, with all the Materials, Subscription list and good will, is offered for sale. Desirous to sell, I will make the interest of any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business, to purchase. The circulation is fair, and might be largely increased; the advertising patronage speaks for itself, and the jobbing department is remunerative. A bargain will be given.

T. W. ATKIN.

THE NEWS ON THE OPPOSITION.—The Asheville News in an article on the Hon. John A. Gilmer, takes occasion to speak of the members of the Whig party in Congress as being illiberal, without making any exception. Now without going any further from home we shall instance the course of Hon. Z. B. Vance. Mr. Vance has voted with the Democrats on numerous occasions when he hoped there might be an election of a Speaker. As a proof of his liberality we need only call attention to his remarks in our paper of two weeks ago. Has the News ever copied or called attention to those liberal sentiments in any way? No not at all that would not be policy or rather it would be doing justice to an opponent.

We clip the above from the last number of the *Western Advocate*. The fling in the closing sentence we do not care to characterize as it justly deserves. Whether we can be just to an opponent, is a matter about which we do not care to waste ink with the Advocate. One thing, however, we will say in this connection: our opponents always know where to find us; we never look in one direction and strike in another. Our political creed is open, and read of all men who desire to know it. We sail under our proper colors, and never assume the *neutral* to give more effect to our blows. We hope we are understood.

The Advocate complainingly says we have never given Mr. Vance credit for voting with the Democrats. True; and for the very excellent reason that we have not thought him entitled to any. It is true that Mr. Vance has on two or three occasions *thrown away* his vote on Democrats who were not in nomination, and who, as he well knew, stood no chance of an election.—This he did, doubtless, with the view of pulling wool over the eyes of the Democratic voters of this District. This the Advocate christens "liberality"! O dear! Will Mr. Vance's organ be candid and condescending enough to inform its readers whether he has at any time voted for the regular Democratic nominee? If so, when?

We object to this effort on the part of Mr. V. and his friends to manufacture for him a bogus Democratic record. He belongs to the "straitest sect" of the Opposition, and let him be content to stand on his own proper foundation. Besides, this thing of attempting to "tote" water on both shoulders is extra hazardous to men of only moderate capital. Mr. Vance hates Democracy with a cordial hatred, and his friends need not try to make a Democrat of him. The thing is "onpossible"—nature never intended it!

Does Mr. Vance feel uneasy about the political complexion of this District, and does he fear a fair race, with side issues ignored, he could be easily beaten, that he thus attempts to ride both parties?

☞We publish in another column an interesting article from the N. C. Planter, on the formation of Agricultural Societies in the West.—Read it. By the way, we observe that our townsman, John W. Woodfin, Esq., has become Associate Editor of the Planter. Mr. W. is one of the best farmers in the State.

Temperance Lectures.

John S. Moffat, Esq., delivered three temperance Lectures in this place during the past week. The closing address was delivered in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, on the "Religious aspect of the question," and was, in our judgment, by far the ablest of the series

Mr. M. is a very fair speaker, at times quite eloquent. He impresses his hearers with his earnestness and sincerity. He is a Scotchman, and his frequent quotations from Burns prove that, like all of Scotia's sons, the memory of the great bard has a warm place in his heart.

A NEW DAILY.—R. H. Whitaker, Esq., has established a daily paper in Raleigh—the Democratic Press. It is conducted with spirit and ability. We trust it will be well sustained. We have often thought it strange that Raleigh could not afford one daily.

☞At this writing, Monday, the weather is beautiful, and the air soft and balmy as a May morning. How long it will remain so, we will not risk our reputation by guessing. The robins, generally thought to be the harbingers of spring, are already here in numbers. Hope they may not be mistaken in their calculations.

Town Election.

To-morrow the sovereigns of the town of Asheville will have the privilege of choosing a Mayor and five Commissioners for the ensuing year.—The present Board are a shabby set, and ought to be badly beaten, as we have no doubt they will be.

Not a Drop!

In obedience to a law of the last General Assembly, ratified by the people of Asheville at an election held some time since, all the liquor establishments in town were closed week before last. Not a drop of the "critter" can now be sold, unless you get sick, and procure a physician's certificate to that effect. A small lot arrives occasionally by *telegraph*, but it is thought it will soon fail, as constant use will destroy the wires!

☞No Speaker yet.

Extra Session of the Legislature---Important Letter from Governor Ellis.

The following letter which we copy from the *Standard*, explains itself. We fully agree with the Wilmington *Journal* in saying: "We do not believe that the public feeling, *as yet*, demands an extra session." On this the Raleigh *Register* remarks: "We are confident the *Journal* is right, an extra session of the Legislature now would be attended by unnecessary expense, while it would create a very unwholesome excitement." Gov. Ellis is alive to the exigencies of the State—has ample means of knowing our true condition—is energetic and vigilant in his duties—and when deemed *necessary*, he will not hesitate to call the Legislature. The following is his letter on the subject:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, Jan. 10, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., enclosing a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Chatham County,—one of which, urges the necessity of a special session of the General Assembly.

These resolutions manifest, upon the part of the citizens of your county, a zeal in behalf of the public welfare deserving of all commendation, and for which they will doubtless receive the thanks of the people of the State.

Like sentiments to those contained in the resolutions, having been expressed to me by many intelligent citizens, I consider it as not inappropriate, and, indeed, but respectful to them to make known, publicly, my own views upon the subject, and will avail myself of the opportunity offered by your communication of doing so. It is not to be denied that a sense of insecurity pervades, at this time, the public mind to a very considerable extent, arising principally out of the fact of a want, in the present disturbed condition of public affairs, of an organization of our military forces and effective arms to place in their hands.

Fully appreciating the magnitude of the causes that have given rise to these apprehensions, and sensible of the persistent efforts of the evil disposed persons who would disturb our peace, I nevertheless entertain the opinion that the public need apprehend no immediate aggressions by force or arms. To my mind our danger lies not in that direction. The attacks most to be feared are those coming under the specious forms of law,—more quiet and insidious in their approaches, but none the less fatal in their results.

I have every confidence that our ordinary police force will be found fully and entirely adequate to the preservation of the public peace until the time designated by law for the meeting of the Legislature; and then, the representatives of the people, having fully in view the perils that threaten us in the future, will have an opportunity of making ample and timely preparations to meet them.

You may rest assured, that could I for a moment feel that either persons or property could not be completely protected by existing laws duly administered, I would not hesitate, with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature.

It is true, several useful measures might be adopted were that body now in session,—among them the organization and arming of the militia, a measure required as well by an act of Congress, as by the most ordinary produce. Yet this does not present a case of over-ruling and absolute necessity, which alone would justify me in convening the Legislature in special session.

I deem it important too, to avoid all such action as would tend to increase the excitement now existing among our people, justly as this excitement has been provoked; and in my opinion such a measure would greatly tend to that result.

When the Legislature meets in regular session, we will have an opportunity of looking calmly on the events of the past year, and the dangers that lie ahead of us,—and that real danger does surround us, it would be criminal in a public officer to attempt to conceal,—which frame of mind will be the more propitious to discreet and considerate Legislation. In times of real public peril, above all others, legislation should proceed with dignity and solemnity, negativing all suspicion of the influences of passion, and thereby securing more surely the obedience of our own people and the respect of all others.

This should especially be the case in our State, for the faith which North Carolina has ever scrupulously kept with all men, leaves no doubt that resolves enacted in her halls of legislation will be surely and scrupulously enforced.

"Always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with decision, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage," is the policy, as stated in my inaugural address, most consistent with the dignified character which North Carolina has ever borne among the States of the Union, and one that ought not to be departed from.

In arriving to the conclusion that it is not now necessary to convene the General Assembly, I have done so after mature reflection and under the most solemn convictions of the responsibilities resting upon me, and with every deference to the opinions of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to the contrary.

At the same time, I deem it my duty to say that I shall labor assiduously to keep myself timely advised of public events, and should any occurrence render such a measure necessary, I will not delay to convene the Legislature and take all such other steps as may be called for by the honor and interest of the State.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

Hon. HUGH WADDELL, J. J. JACKSON, Esq., N. RAMSAY, Esq., *Com.*

The Responsibility.

While the Western Advocate and other Know Nothing papers are charging the Democratic party with being responsible for the failure to elect a Speaker and secure the organization of the House, we call the attention of the people to the testimony of Mr. Leach, the Know Nothing member to Congress from the sixth district of this State. On the 9th instant, in the House, Mr. Leach said:

"When his vote was necessary to elect a good conservative Democrat, it should not be wanting. If his friends of the Southern Opposition had on Saturday voted for Mr. Hamilton, that gentleman could have been elected."

Now, according to Mr. Leach, the Southern Opposition had it in their power, by coming up to the assistance of the Democrats, to have elected Mr. Hamilton of Texas. They did not do so, and are justly responsible, as Mr. Leach charges, for the failure. We advise our neighbor of the Advocate to put this in his pipe and smoke it, when next he undertakes to "spike Democratic guns"!

New Stage Route.

We are gratified at being able to state that our townsman, Mr. John F. Sullivan, who owns the mail contract from this place to Charlotte, will, on the 1st of February, put a tri-weekly line of coaches between Rutherfordton and Spartanburg, S. C., to run in connection with his line to this town. This brings us in direct communication with Spartanburg by stage, a consummation long wished and much needed. We trust the enterprise will be liberally sustained.

The North-West.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in his speech in the House on Thursday, thus alluded to the North-west:

When you come to the great North-west you find one million one hundred and sixty-two thousand voters in her seven States. This is a hundred thousand more than all the votes in the South, one third of the whole Union, and three times as many as New England. I believe, sir, that more than one-half of these votes will be cast in 1860 for the Democratic party, for the rights of the States and the permanence of Federal concord. You will find those voters warm in favor of the Union and the Constitution, which is the only ligament which holds that Union together. You will find this attachment not merely in our party, but among the very men who voted for my friend, (Mr. Corwin,) and many of the Republicans upon this floor. Look to the great North-west, and to its power as it is now, and as it will be. She has a lake and river tonnage of four hundred thousand tons, and five thousand miles of river and lake coast. She has, and must have ever the Mississippi River as her outlet. Has she nothing at stake? She will be able to protect herself and the Union besides.—In 1860 she will have as many Representatives upon this floor as the whole South will then have, and three members to one from New England.—You will find in her conservative element which will say to the North, with its extremists, "thus far shalt thou go, and no further; here shall the waves of disunion be stayed!" You will find in the North-west a conservative element, which, if we have the Cincinnati platform unaltered, will rise up to the support of the Democratic party, as the only safe repository of that constitutional power by which this Government is to be carried on.

LONG DRESSES.—The "Autocrat" of the *Atlantic Monthly* throws off the following:

But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in our streets; where do they come from? Why there isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or a duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid-of-all-work, or a factory girl, thinks she must make herself a nuisance through the street, picking up and carrying about with her—bah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Making believe to be what you are not is the essence of vulgarity.

Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a strong stomach. I would'nt let one of them into my house without serving them as David did Saul at the cave of the wilderness—cut off their skirts!

Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all around her sweet and clean, to the wish of making a vulgar show—I won't believe it of a lady.

There are some things which no fashion has any right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things.

The Mayoralty.

Editor of Asheville News:

I see from your paper that some friend has recommended that my name be run at the approaching election for the office of Mayor of the Town of Asheville. I must beg my friends to select some one better qualified for the office than myself. Thanking my friends for the support heretofore given me, I beg to be excused this time.

Respectfully,
I. B. SAWYER.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Academia Division No. 319 Sons of Temperance, Dec. 17th, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all wise Providence, our faithful and esteemed brother, A. L. JOHNSTON, was, on the 21st of November, 1859, removed from our midst, as we hope to a purer and more congenial clime, where the sorrows of earth never can reach; and whereas, we deeply deplore the loss of so amiable a brother therefore,

Resolved, That we humbly submit to the dispensations of an all-wise God, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That in the loss of brother Johnston we feel that a place has been vacated in our Division.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to emulate his many virtues; strive to enlist our whole sympathies in behalf of our brandy cursed country, as well as in our Division room.

Resolved, That we will mingle our sorrows with those of his parents, who in their sad bereavement are like the cedars of Lebanon.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also to the Spirit of the Age, Asheville News and Western Advocate, with the request for publication.

Resolved, That the members of this Division wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, as an evidence of our sorrow for the loss of our worthy brother.

WM. H. MOORE,
W. H. GRAVES,
W. KNIGHT,
Committee.

The Incendiary Worth.

The Raleigh *Standard*, speaking of the Rev. incendiary, Worth, now in prison in North Carolina for incendiary language and diffusing Helperite doctrines, says:

Among other things it was proven that at a meeting held by Worth last summer, in Randolph, some white females had taken some chairs in front of his pulpit, and there were some negro women seated on benches in the rear of the pulpit. Before he began to preach he ordered the white women to give up their chairs to the "black sisters" which was accordingly done!

We learn that Judge Dick has ordered the commanding officer to detail a guard for the Greensborough jail, so as to cut off all possibility of Werth's escape.

We learn further, that the prompt action taken with Worth, Wheeler, Harris, Turner and Vestal, has struck terror into the abolition incendiaries in that quarter.

Epigram.

Republicans! your words take back,
And cease on Wise to frown;
Since he, to make your creed less black,
Gave it a "Shade of Brown."

HUNG.—We have been reliably informed than an incendiary was discovered in Clarendon District, taken in hands by a Vigilance Committee and hung. We have not heard any of the particulars. From the summary penalty inflicted, the evidence must have been very palpable and the offence heinous.—*South Carolinian.*

AN UNUSUAL LARGE ARRIVAL.—Yesterday afternoon by the Southern train, Mr. Samuel McNinch arrived in Charlotte, accompanied by about sixty stalwart and brawny armed sons of Erin, to labor on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad. An invasion of this kind is not only proper, but much to be desired. The immigrants are a jolly set of fellows, especially "Santa Anna," who says he is good as any man in the crowd and can show as fair a day's work as those who enjoy the use of both of their pedal extremities. They are a fine looking crowd and full of genuine wit.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

"The Coming Horde."

Under this heading the Cincinnati Enquirer speaks of the probability of several of the States following the example of Arkansas in excluding free negroes, and says:

"The result of this will be that the poor banished wretches will come pouring in upon us by hundreds and thousands. Unfit for a residence in new countries, and without the industry necessary to subdue a wilderness; shut out by stringent laws from the other free States of the West, and kept from those that are further North by the coldness of the climate, Ohio will be in a fair way to be overrun by this swarm of the destitute and improvident, and the question, what is to be done? will be forced upon her by circumstances of the most imperative character. Little as the event in question may appear to some, it is one that will be sure to beget a long train of consequences; nor is it unlikely that, among other effects, it will disclose the weakest point in our Union, and exhibit dangers to the Confederacy hitherto unforeseen, and against which no adequate protection has been devised. Enough may now be seen to indicate that the end is not yet, and that there is more than enough of bitterness in store for the future."

Lynch Law in Natchez, Miss.

NATCHEZ, January 10.

A man by the name of Switzer was arrested in this city Saturday last on a charge of attempting to commit a rape on a little girl of eleven years, and amid great excitement, taken to prison.

This evening the people, more excited still, assembled in a great crowd, and marched deliberately to the jail, took the prisoner from his cell, and hung him in the court-house yard. Everything passed off quietly.

SNOW.—Our Mississippi exchanges chronicle the fall of a considerable amount of snow. The whole State seems to have been covered with it to the depth of seven inches, as far South as the latitude of Natchez.

The Morse telegraph patent expires in 1861, and will then be free to the public. It will cause considerable extension of telegraph lines, and will give rise to a good deal of competition.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—Within the past week, over thirty negroes have escaped from their owners in Mason County. It has been impossible for them to cross the Ohio with any security, and it is supposed that they are harbored by the free negroes residing in Maysville along the line.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, 7th inst.*

STARTLING STATEMENT.—A letter in the Petersburg Press, from Richmond, says: "In the House of Delegates to-day, a statement of a startling nature was made by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and verified by the First Auditor, to the effect that, since 1852, nearly half a million of dollars of the State revenue, collected by the Sheriffs, had never been paid into the State Treasury, and that there were only twelve counties in the State in which there had not been defalcations against the Commonwealth."

THE DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—"*Dash the cup away!*" is the watchword of a temperance organization which was started up by the firemen of San Francisco. The Pacific Methodist says: "It is the movement of the times. It has not only extended throughout California, but Dashaway associations are now organized in twelve different States of the Union. This growth is unparalleled in the history of modern reform movements."

On the 19th ult., while on the route to Austin, Texas, Gen. Houston met with a severe accident near Walnut creek. His carriage was overturned, and the fingers of both hands of his wife were broken or dislocated.

Epigram.

What smiles and welcomes would I give,
Some friends to see each day I live!
And yet, what treasures would I pay
If some would always stay away!

The mails are in such a sadly deranged condition that they should be sent to a lunatic asylum.

THE RECOIL OF THE GUN.—In the Alabama Legislature, a memorial was read on the 10th inst., signed by eight hundred citizens of Barbour county. The reporter of the Advertiser, at Montgomery, says: "The memorial sets out that many of the States of the Union are passing laws in disregard of the Constitution, thereby releasing the other States from their constitutional obligations to them, and urges the Legislature to pass laws withholding the protection and benefit of the laws of this State from the citizens of the States alluded to."

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.—The most complete list of dead and missing that has appeared is contained in the Lawrence Sentinel, and figures up as follows:

Dead,	99
Missing,	107
Total dead,	296
Badly wounded,	109
Slightly wounded,	199
Total dead and wounded,	514

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prevent invasion by the inhabitants of one State into the territory of another, which was referred to the Harper's Ferry Committee.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, made an able defence of the rights of the South.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, made a lengthy speech in support of Southern rights, and condemned the course of the American and anti-Lecompton members in refusing to join the Democrats.

The Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to France.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

The political condition of the country and the non-organization of Congress, and the anticipated agitation consequent on a Presidential canvass, have had already a very serious effect on commerce, and upon time contracts. New York importers, who had ordered spring goods, have countermanded the orders. The importation into New York will fall off hereafter, and the revenue for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year will fall off in the same proportion. The South, with their heavy crop of cotton, will still have the ability to consume largely of foreign products, but not so with the West and East.

Eastern trade and manufactures begin seriously to experience the effects of the state of feeling at the South, in a reduced demand for goods for Southern consumption, and a Southern depression is inevitable, as resulting from political and national agitation, which is vastly aggravated by the irritating discussions of Congress.—*Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

Indians Hostile.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.

Advices received here from Santa Fe to December 12th, state that a large body of Kiowa and Camanche Indians were in the neighborhood of Bent's Fort, and threatened to destroy it.—The mail party were compelled to take a circuitous route in order to avoid danger.

New Jersey Affairs.

TRENTON, January 17.

The Hon. Charles S. Older was inaugurated as Governor of this State to-day. His address was strongly conservative. He is in favor of the fugitive slave law, and opposed to the agitation of the slavery question and denounces all agitation.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.

The Overland Mail from California has arrived, bringing San Francisco dates to December 26. Business in that city was unchanged.

The message of the Governor of Washington Territory expresses surprise at the non-payment of the war debt by Congress. He censures Gen. Scott for the concessions made by him at San Juan.

RICHMOND, Va., January 17.

The House of Delegates have unanimously adopted the report of the committee, appointing Thursday, 19th instant, at 12. 30 p. m., officially to receive Col. Memminger, the commissioner of South Carolina, and inviting the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Senate to be prsent at that interview.—*Special Despatch to Charleston Courier.*

WASHINGTON, January 17.

A paper has been very generally signed by the Southern Democrats, to resist, by every parliamentary power, the adoption of the plurality rule.

Gen. Bowman was elected printer to the Senate to-day, because severrl Republicans failed to vote.—*Special Despatch to Charleston Mercury.*

Vetoed.

CHICAGO, January 17.

Advices received in this city state that the Governor of Nebraska has vetoed the bill abolishing slavery.

Senator from Iowa.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Harlan has been re-elected Senator from Iowa, by twenty majority over Dodge.

GRACIOUS HEAVENS!—Queen Victoria is again ——. At her time of life, too!—*Boston Post.*

☞At St. Paul, Minnesota, the weather has been very cold. The mercurial thermometers froze up, and spirit ditto indicated fifty degrees below zero.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

Charles H. Cohns and servant, Charleston.
J. P. Osborn, Haywood.
Ellis C. Green, Charleston.
Joshua King, Rome, Ga.
R. S. Finley, Baltimore.
W. S. Hamby, Hendersonville.
W. D. Dickey, S. C.
C. D. Farrar and servt, Charleston.
E. M. Boone, Walton House.
C. A. Southerlin, Hendersonville.
R. R. Saulter, Athens, Ga.
Thos. House, " "
S. H. Hopkins, Baltimore.
C. W. Gillespie, Hendersonville.
J. H. Barkley, New York.
W. H. Ruff and daughter, S. C.
G. N. Baily, Tennessee.
W. L. Fagg, S. C.
Thaddeus Coleman, Buncombe.
James Patton, French Broad.
James White, Tennessee.
J. J. White, "
R. M. Kyle, "
F. M. Bradshaw, "
R. H. Dabney, Va.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
A. Burgin, "
W. F. Davidson, jr. "
W. P. Fortune, "
W. R. Baird, Buncombe.
J. M. Patton, Swannanoa.
A. G. Haren, Reems Creek.

GENERAL ORDER---No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, Asheville, N. C.

THE Officers and Privates of the 20th Brigade N. C. M., composed of the 92d, 105th, 83d, 97th, 184th, and No. 2 Volunteer Regiments, in the counties of Henderson, Buncombe and Yancy, will take notice that the following gentlemen have been appointed and commissioned members of my Staff, and they will be hailed and obeyed accordingly:

W. D. Miller, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.

W. R. Young, Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major.

Ed. J. Aston, Ast. Dep. Quarter Master General, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. J. G. Hardy, Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. R. W. Cooper, } Surgeons Mates.
Dr. John D. Reynolds, }

Col. W. P. Fortune is charged with the extension of this Order.

JAS. L. HENRY,
Brig. General 20th Brigade N. C. M.
Jonuary 25th, 1860. 4t

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Madison county, a negro boy who says his name is

PETER,

Aged about 22 years, and is 5 feet and 6 inches high and weighs 165 or 170 pounds, of dark copper color. He says he belongs to a man by the name of Thomas Chatom, in Abbeville District, S. C.

The owner is requested to come forward, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

H. HUNTER, Sh'ff.
Marshall, Jan. 19, 1860.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"*Received payment,*
E. J. ASTON."

January 12, 1860. tf.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Nov. 14, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing the Estate of the late J. M. Alexander are hereby notified that all Notes remaining unpaid the 15th of March will certainly be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. This is liberal grace and fair warning.

Further Notice.

WE wish to sell or rent the well known public stand and valuable Plantation at the

Mouth of Beaver Dam,

On the Turnpike Road, five miles west of Asheville. The tract contains about

500 Acres,

Of which between two and three hundred are cleared land, with about twenty acres of MEADOW. This place is too well known to need any description. It will be sold on liberal terms.—If not sold, it will be rented for the next year.

A. M. ALEXANDER,
J. S. BURNETT,
Adms.
January 12, 1860. 12w

BOARD, BOARD!

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has opened the

Buncombe House,

On Main street, north of the court house, and is prepared to furnish Board by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Persons attending the Courts, and other public occasions, will find it to their advantage to call on him.—His table will be furnished with the best the market affords. J. G. LINDSEY.
January 5, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad Company are hereby notified that an instalment of 1½ per cent. is called for on all Stock subscribed in said Company, payable immediately. Payments to be made to J. Roberts, Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.
Jan. 5, 1860. 4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.
Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.
WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.
MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 00
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge.☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third.☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thon," "All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

R. M. Henry and Marcus Erwin vs. J. B. Mitchael et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. B. Mitchael is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News commanding the said J. B. Mitchael to be and appear before his Honor, the Judge of said Court at the next Term thereof to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to answer plead or demur to said Plaintiff's Bill filed in said Court, or the same will be set for hearing ex parte as to him. Witness I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheville the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1859. I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Issued 18th Dec., 1859. 6w.

To the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of Bliss' celebrated Dyspepsia Remedy. Just received at

ASTON'S.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
April 7, 1859.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Seamless Clothing.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

OVER Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Leggins and shoes, *without a seam*, cheap, at

J. A. PATTON'S.
Nov. 10, 1859.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to this market, now open and for sale low at

J. A. PATTON'S.
Nov. 10, 1859.

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Boyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Washer. Enquire at this Office.

WANTED.

I will take *OATS*, *RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce. JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by
Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
IS EASILY TAKEN
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OR CHANGE OF DIET
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WITH LESS TROUBLE
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by
W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary. J. S. SMITH.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

Fine Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT well known and most valuable FARM, situated on New-Found Creek, 10 miles from Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, containing

450 Acres

of choice land, 100 of which is first rate bottom, with a splendid

MEADOW,

and a most excellent Orchard, a good dwelling house, comfortable out-buildings, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, six miles from French Broad and seven from the Sulphur Springs, well known as the

"*Rateliffe Place*,"

is offered for sale. Said place is situated near a market, and a fine mountain range, and to any one wishing to locate in a fine healthy country for the purpose of farming, raising stock, &c., this is a most favorable opportunity of procuring at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, one of the best farms in the country.

This farms adjoins the Bascom College, where an excellent school will soon be in operation, and will afford rare educational facilities.

—*ALSO*—

That valuable and well known property in the

Town of Asheville,

situated on Main street, immediately opposite the store of Gaines, Deaver & Co., is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

This is known as one of the best business locations in Asheville. The lot contains about an acre, and has upon it a dwelling house, store house, out buildings, and a well of excellent water.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me at my residence 10 miles west of Asheville, or address me at Leicester, Buncombe county.

JAMES B. MEARS.

Dec. 8, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

LOST

IN Asheville on the 2d inst., an old Pocket Book, tied with a string, containing $91 in Bank bills, and a number of receipts. Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the book and contents.

JOHN KYLE.

December 15, 1859.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
100,000 Packages
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
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It is Warranted to Cure
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If Directions are Followed,
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Liver Disease,
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Depressed Spirits,
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Loss of Appetite,
Pain in Side and Back,
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Pain in Side and Back,
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It is Especially Adapted to
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life: for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

10,000

LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

I WILL give my customers 50 cents a bushel in discount for all the CORN delivered to me before the 1st of December next.

JAMES A. PATTON.

October 27, 1859. tf

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best LIVER INVIGORATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic* while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all allowes a unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken at short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form while *Summer and Bowel Complaint* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague* chill Fever and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases in all their forms and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age occupation habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa Gleet Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves with renewed zeal to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases diet &c. are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia Pa.

By order of the Directors
EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old staud in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kind taken in payment for work but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Refer to D. G. Westfield Gover. Cox. Markley & Co., Col. D. Blake J. A. David, and Dr. M. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent

Asheville.

Greenville S. C., Feb. 24 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them on our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.